THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No 6663. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1783.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ON the 7th August 1783, the Court of Session, upon the application of Messr. Robert Cowan and Sons, merchants in Glasgow, and other Creditors of JAMES COLQUHOUN, Distiller at Northfield, near Stirling, SEQUESTRATED the whole real and personal estate of the said James Colquhoun, in terms of the statute passed in the last session of Parliament, and appointed his creditors to meet at Stirling, within the house of James Wingate vintner there, on Wednesday the 13th August current, at 12 o'clock noon, to name an interim factor on the sequestrated estate, in terms of the said statute.

This public intimation is given to the creditors of the said James Colquhoun and all concerned, in obedience to the said statute and order of Court.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Creditors of CHARLES CAMPBELL, Esq; of Skerrington, formerly CHARLES MAXWELL, Esq; of Cowhill.

THE Trustee for the said Mr Campbell, formerly Mr Charles Maxwell of Cowhill, and his creditors, called a meeting of the said creditors, in the George Tavern, Dumfries, on the 15th day of January last, to give up the trust. At said meeting, the creditors present were unwilling that he should give up the trust, and none of the other three trustees nominated in succession in the trust deed granted by Mr Maxwell would declare their intention to accept the trust, and act under it. Therefore, some time thereafter, the trustee found it necessary to execute a summons of multiple-poinding against Mr Maxwell and all his creditors, that he might be exonered by the Court of Session. Since the execution of said summons, the second Trustee in nomination hath declared to him his willingness to accept of the trust, and act under it. The Trustee, therefore, in order to save time and expence to Mr Maxwell and his creditors, hereby calls a meeting of the said creditors, to be held in the George Tavern, Dumfries, on Friday the 29th day of August current, at eleven o'clock before noon; at which meeting he is resolved to give up the trust, in terms of the eleventh article of the trust-deed, and then to settle his accounts with the new Trustee.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Factor for the Creditors of THOMAS CHURNSIDE, haberdasher in Edinburgh, upon taking possession of his sequestrated personal estate, found to very great a deficiency as created a suspicion that a fair surrender of the effects had not been made, and that Mrs Churnside had made considerable abstractions from the shop, posterior to her husband's elopement:—In this situation the factor conceived it to be his duty to take every possible measure for detecting this supposed fraud, and recovering the goods so abstracted, for the Creditors behoof; accordingly secreted goods have been recovered in consequence thereof, to the value of some hundred pounds:—But as there is still reason to suspect that the whole of these secreted goods have not been discovered, it is entreated, that such persons as have any goods, or effects of any kind in their possession belonging to the said Mr or Mrs Churnside, they will immediately deliver up the same to ROBERT WILSON, junior, printer in Edinburgh, factor for the Creditors; or, otherwise, if the Creditors shall hereafter discover that any person or persons shall harbour or conceal any goods or effects for or on account of the said Mr or Mrs Churnside, or deliver them up to any person except the factor, after this public notice, they will be prosecuted as accessory to the said fraud.

It is further entreated of the public that they will not purchase any goods which may be exposed to sale by the said Mrs Churnside, as she has none to expose, except the goods of her creditors; and if any person shall be discovered doing so, or paying accompts to her after the date of the sequestration, they will not only be prosecuted for the price of such goods and accompts of new, at the instance of the Creditors, but likewise for being accessory to a fraud.

LORD LOUDOUN being resolved to preserve the Game on his estates, as much as possible, doth here give notice, that all unqualified persons shooting without leave, will be proceeded against as law directs, and all poachers will be prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR JOHNSTONE of DUNOVAN, being desirous to preserve, if possible, the breed of MUIRFOUL upon his grounds, which of late years has been almost extinguished, earnestly requests of all Gentlemen who love the sport, that they would not shoot this season on his muirs of Alva, or in the Forest; and he hopes that such as are not qualified will take notice of this advertisement, and not shoot on his lands, as he would be sorry to be obliged to prosecute them if they do.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR DOUGLAS of DOUGLAS, being desirous to preserve the Game on his estates, lying in the shires of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Forfar, Roxburgh, and Berwick, hopes no person will shoot or kill game thereon without having liberty.

All poachers will be prosecuted according to law.

MONEY ADVANCED.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY for immediate advance, on different securities. No less than 200 l. will be advanced, nor more than 1000 l. to one person, nor for any longer time than five years. Gentlemen Merchants, or Traders, &c. may be supplied with either of the above sums on the security of insuring their lives in London, or on joint lives of persons in a good state of health, if not of age, will answer. Secrecy may be relied on, if business is concluded or not.—All letters (post paid) and none else, will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to conclude the business.

Address for S. G. Lemon, Esq; at the post office, Isleworth, Middlesex, till called for.

SCOTS TOBACCO.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, AUGUST 6. 1783.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the 22d of his present Majesty, chap 73. permitting the use and removal of Tobacco, the growth of Scotland, into England, for a limited time, under certain restrictions; the like duties are to be paid for such Tobacco as were due and payable upon the importation of such Tobacco of the growth and produce of the British colonies or plantations in America:—And WHEREAS, by another Act passed last session of parliament, chap. 75 reciting the Act first abovementioned, it is set forth, That in the said recited Act, no provision is made for granting any relief to the proprietors of such Tobacco, in consideration of the inferior quality thereof, or any accident or defect that may happen in the growth or culture of such Tobacco, so as to render the same not marketable, or worth the duties imposed thereon: For remedy whereof, it is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs at Edinburgh, or any three or more of them, to allow, and order to be paid, to the owner or proprietor of such Tobacco, out of any revenue under their management which is applicable to the payment of incidents, at the rate of four pence for every pound weight of such Tobacco, for which the owner or proprietor thereof shall refuse to pay the full duties imposed by the said recited Act, provided such Tobacco shall be given up by him to the proper officers of his Majesty's Customs, to be publicly burnt, or otherwise totally destroyed by such officers.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs give this public intimation of the aforegoing directions of the law, declaring, That if any such Tobacco as aforementioned shall not be given up to the proper officers of the Customs for payment of the foresaid allowance of four pence the pound, on or before the 6th day of September next, they will proceed against the persons concerned, to recover the full duties due thereon.

By order of the Commissioners, R. E. PHILIPS, Sec.

GEO. REID most respectfully informs the PUBLIC, That he has just received a fresh Cargo of

THE ORMSKIRK MEDICINE,

FOR THE CURE OF THE

BITE OF A MAD DOG,

Which may be had till the 1st of next month, when the Medicine Duty commences, at the usual price of 5 s. 3 d. each dose.

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn market, may also be had,

The several Medicines invented by the late SIR JOHN HILL, as formerly advertised.

LIKEWISE,

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures in the College of Elgin, belonging to Joseph Robertson; together with the Mill of Bishop-Mill and pertinents; and that Inclosure called LAING's PARK, lying in the Cattails of Elgin

For particulars, apply to William Robertson merchant in Elgin.

By Order of the Honourable

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-houses of the Ports, on the respective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 noon, each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

Sundry Parcels of FOREIGN TEAS, BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, AQUAVITÆ and Others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. The Goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

KIRKWALL, Wednesday, Aug 13.—113 gallons Geneva; 17 gallons Brandy; and 18½ gallons Rum.

PORT GLASGOW, Saturday, Aug 16.—64 gallons Rum: 9 gallons Brandy: 14 Cwt. 2 quarters and 26 lbs. Brown Muscovado Sugar; 6 Cwt. 3 quarters Raisins; 54 lbs. Coffee Berries; and an open Boat.

GREENOCK, Saturday, Aug 16.—12 gallons Aquavitæ; 24 gals Rum; and 14 Cwt. 3 quarters and 25 lbs. Brown Muscovado Sugar.

AYR, Monday, Aug. 18.—422 gallons Brandy; 17 gallons Strong Brandy: 72 gallons Rum; 10 gallons Geneva; 17 lbs. Hard Sope; and 26 lbs Window Glass.

WIGTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 20.—318 gallons Brandy; 256 gallons Geneva; 76 gallons Rum; 14 bushels Small Salt; 302 lbs. Hard Sope; and 17 lbs. Hair Powder; and a Manx Boat, with her Furniture.

FORT WILLIAM, Tuesday, Aug. 26.—1670 gallons Brandy; and 22 gallons Rum, with an open Boat.

AMERICAN NEWS.

From the SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Extract from the Journal of the United States in Congress assembled, March 22. 1783.

"ON the report of a Committee, to whom was referred a motion of Mr Dyer, together with the memorial of the officers of the army, and the report of a Committee thereon, Congress came to the following resolutions:—Whereas the officers of the several lines under the immediate command of his Excellency General Washington, did, by their late memorial, transmitted by their Committee, represent to Congress, that the half pay, granted by sundry resolutions, was regarded in an unfavourable light by the citizens of some of these states, who would prefer a compensation for a limited term of years, or by a sum in gross, to an establishment for life; and did, on that account, solicit a commutation of their half pay for an equivalent in one of the two modes above mentioned, in order to remove all subject of dissatisfaction from the minds of their fellow citizens. And whereas Congress are desirous, as well of gratifying the reasonable expectations of the officers of the army, as of removing all objections which may exist, in any part of the United States, to the principle of the half pay establishment, for which the faith of the United States hath been pledged, persuaded that those objections can only arise from the nature of the compensation, not from any indisposition to compensate those whose services, sacrifices, and sufferings have so just a title to the approbation and rewards of their country:

"Therefore resolved, That such officers as are now in service, and shall continue therein to the end of the war, shall be entitled to receive the amount of five years full pay in money, or securities on interest at six per cent. per annum, as Congress shall find most convenient, instead of the half-pay promised for life by the resolution of the 21st day of October 1780; the said securities to be such as shall be given to other creditors of the United States, provided it be at the option of the lines of the respective States, and not of officers individually in the lines, to accept or refuse the same. And provided also, that their election shall be signified to Congress through the Commander in Chief, from the lines under his immediate command, within two months, and through the Commanding Officer of the southern army, from those under his command, within six months from the date of this resolution:

"That the same commutation shall extend to the corps not belonging to the lines of particular states, and who are entitled to half pay for life as aforesaid; the acceptance or refusal to be determined by corps, and to be signified in the same manner, within the same time, as above mentioned. That all officers belonging to the hospital department, who are entitled to half-pay by the resolution of the 17th day of January 1781, may collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same through the Commander in Chief within six months from this time. That such officers as have retired at different periods, entitled to half-pay for life, may collectively, in each State of which they are inhabitants, accept or refuse the same; their acceptation or refusal to be signified by agents, authorised for that purpose, within six months from this period; that, with respect to such retiring officers, the commutation, if accepted by them, shall be in lieu of whatever may be now due to them since the time of their retiring from service, as well as of what might hereafter become due; and that, so soon as their acceptance shall be signified, the superintendant of finance do, and he is hereby directed to take measures for the settlement of their accounts accordingly, and to issue to them certificates bearing interest at six per cent. That all officers entitled to half-pay for life, not included in the preceding resolution, may also collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same within six months from this time.

General WASHINGTON's *Letter to Congress, respecting the proceedings of the federal army.*

SIR, *Head Quarters, Newburgh, March* 18.

THE result of proceedings of the grand convention of the officers, which I have the honour of inclosing to your Excellency, for the inspection of Congress, will, I flatter myself, be considered as the last glorious proof of patriotism which could have been given by men who aspired to the distinction of a patriot army, and will not only confirm their claim to the justice, but will encrease their title to the gratitude of their country.

Having seen the proceedings on the part of the army terminate with perfect unanimity, and in a manner entirely consonant to my wishes; being impressed with the liveliest sentiments of affection for those who have so long, so patiently, and so cheerfully suffered and fought under my immediate direction; having, from motives of justice, duty, and gratitude, spontaneously offered myself as an advocate for their rights; and having been requested to write to your Excellency, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of Congress upon the subjects of the late address from the army to that honourable body; it now only remains for me to perform the task I have assumed, and to intercede in their behalf, as I now do, that the sovereign power will be pleased to verify the predictions I have pronounced of, and the confidence the army have reposed in the justice of their country.

And here I humbly conceive it is altogether unnecessary (while I am pleading the cause of an army which have done and suffered more than any other army ever did in the defence of the rights and liberties of human nature) to expatiate on their claims to the most ample compensation for their meritorious services, because they are perfectly known to the whole world, and because (although the topics are inexhaustible) enough has already been said on the subject. To prove these assertions, to evince that my sentiments have ever been uniform, and to shew what my ideas of the rewards in question have always been, I appeal to the archives of Congress, and call on those sacred deposits to witness for me. And in order that my observations and arguments in favour of a future adequate provision for the officers of the army may be brought to remembrance again, and considered in a single point of view, without giving Congress the trouble of having recourse to their files, I will beg leave to transmit herewith an extract from a representation made by me to a Committee of Congress, so long ago as the 29th of January 1778, and also the transcript of a letter to the President of Congress, dated near Passaic Falls, October 11. 1780.

That in the critical and perilous moment, when the last mentioned communication was made, there was the utmost danger a dissolution of the army would have taken place, unless measures similar to those recommended had been adopted, will not admit of a doubt. That the adoption of the resolution granting half pay for life, has been attended with all the happy consequences I had foretold, so far as respected the good of the service, let the astonishing contrast between the state of the army at this instant, and at the former period, determine. And that the establishment of funds, and security of payment of all just demands of the army, will be the most certain means of preserving the national faith and future tranquility of this extensive continent, is my decided opinion.

By the preceding remarks it will readily be imagined, that, instead of retracting and reprehending from farther experience and reflection, the mode of compensation so strenuously urged in the inclosures, I am more and more confirmed in the sentiment, and, if in the wrong, suffer me to please myself with the grateful delusion.

For if, besides the simple payment of their wages, a farther compensation is not due to the sufferings and sacrifices of the officers, then I have been mistaken indeed. If the whole army have not merited whatever a grateful people can bestow, then have I been beguiled by prejudice, and built opinion on the basis of error. If this country should not, in the event, perform every thing which has been requested in the late memorial to Congress, then will my belief become vain, and the hope that has been excited, void of foundation. And "if, (as has been suggested for the purpose of inflaming their passions) "the officers of the army are to be the only sufferers by this revolution—if, retiring from the field, they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedness, and contempt—if they are to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honour," then shall I have learned what ingratitude is; then shall I have realised a tale which will embitter every moment of my future life.

But I am under no such apprehensions: A country rescued by their arms from impending ruin, will never leave unpaid the debt of gratitude.

Should any intemperate or improper warmth have mingled itself amongst the foregoing observations, I must intreat your Excellency and Congress, it may be attributed to the effusion of an honest zeal in the best of causes, and that my peculiar situation may be my apology: and I hope I need not, on this momentous occasion, make any new protestations of personal disinterestedness, having ever renounced, for myself, the idea of pecuniary reward—The consciousness of having attempted faith fully to discharge my duty, and the approbation of my country will be a sufficient recompence for my services.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency the President of Congress.

From the ROYAL AMERICAN GAZETTE.

An act of the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland, paſſed in February 1783.

"Be it enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that all the rights and privileges of the Proteſtant ſubjects of this State, as declared in and by an act made and paſſed the firſt day of March, *Anno Domini* 1663, be and the ſame are hereby fully extended to Roman Catholics; and that they, being of competent eſtates and civil converſation, and acknowledging and paying obedience to the civil Magiſtrate, ſhall be admitted Freemen, and ſhall have liberty to chuſe and be choſen officers within this State, both military and civil, any exception in the ſaid act to the contrary notwithſtanding."

The above is a true copy of an act, paſſed by the General Aſſembly at February Seſſion, *Anno Domini* 1783.

HENRY WARD, Sec.

Extract from the Addreſs of the Delegates of Congreſs, to the people of Great Britain.

"Nor can we ſuppreſs our aſtoniſhment, that a Britiſh Parliament ſhould ever conſent to eſtabliſh in that country (Canada) a religion that has deluged your iſland in blood, and diſperſed impiety, bigotry, perſecution, murder, and rebellion, through every part of the world."

From the London Papers, Auguſt 7.

LONDON.

This morning, at half an hour after two o'clock, her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs, at her lodge at Windſor; an expreſs arrived at twelve o'clock at the Secretary of State's office, with an account of the above great event, which was immediately afterwards announced to the public by the firing of the Tower and Park guns. Her Majeſty and the young Princeſs, at the time the expreſs left Windſor, were as well as could be expected.

Dr Ford attended her Majeſty, having ſucceeded to that high honour by the death of the late Dr Hunter.

Yeſterday, arrived the Tartar Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Fiott, from St Helena, after a paſſage of five weeks, being the ſhorteſt ever remembered. She ſailed from St Helena on the 8th of June, in company with the Neptune, Captain Scott; Royal Admiral, Captain Huddart; Rochford, Captain Todd; Deptford, Captain Elkington; Locko, Captain Lawſon; and Lord Mulgrave, Captain Urmſton; and left them on the 23d of June on the peace ſide of the line, which has cauſed great joy at the India-Houſe and Lloyd's, there being great reaſon to ſuppoſe the Dutch had ſecretly diſpatched a ſquadron to intercept them, conſiſting of three two-decked ſhips and two frigates, which ſailed from the Cape de Verde Iſlands the middle of April, bound to the Cape of Good Hope—hoſtilities not having ceaſed on the other ſide the equator when the Indiamen ſailed, they would have been legal prizes if the Dutch had intercepted them.

The Tartar left at St Helena the Saville, ——; Walpole, Churchill; and Raymond, Hall, which arrived there from England in May.

The Tartar is reckoned a very faſt ſailer; the remainder of the Indiamen, therefore, cannot be expected theſe three or four days.

The Tartar Eaſt-Indiaman, Captain Fiott, lately arrived from St Helena, is the ſmalleſt ſhip in the Company's ſervice, being only 494 tons burthen: She was formerly a privateer, but in the ſcarcity of ſhipping, was taken up to carry goods to Bombay.

The Eaſt India Company will not take up any ſhips to go out this ſeaſon till the ſix homeward-bound Indiamen are arrived, the Company not having ſhips enough at preſent in England.

The Eaſt India Company's packet the Spy, which ſailed from Portſmouth the 12th of March with the Company's diſpatches for St Helena, to acquaint the Governor of the peace, arrived there the 20th of May.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the India Houſe, Leadenhall-ſtreet. A gratuity is reſolved on to the ſeamen who lately arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, after ſuffering ſhipwreck in the Groſvenor.

We hear from a correſpondent on whoſe intelligence we have the greateſt reaſon to rely, that notwithſtanding the naval armaments, and the late fluctuation of the funds, that the definitive treaty is now fully adjuſted, and expected over from Paris in a few days.—*Gen. Ev. Poſt.*

The report ſo induſtriouſly circulated for ſome days paſt of an approaching rupture with France and Spain, is entirely groundleſs, there being no more reaſon to expect it now than three months ago, and we can ſafely ſay, that all the idle ſtories propagated to give the report credit, are equally falſe.—One day, it is ſaid a fleet of 50 ſail of the line is ready to ſail the firſt fair wind from Breſt. The next day, it is reported orders have been ſent down to Portſmouth and Plymouth to fit out a ſtrong ſquadron immediately; and to corroborate the whole, it is aſſerted, that the Nightingale tender is actually come to her moorings off the Tower, to receive impreſſed men. The firſt of theſe diſmal tidings carries contradiction along with it, as the French have not 40 ſail of the line in Breſt harbour, part of their fleet being at Toulon. As to the ſecond tale, there is not a clerk in the Admiralty but can contradict it; and the corroborating ſtory may be refuted by any perſon, who is inclined to walk as far as the Tower, where no tender has been ſeen for ſome months, the Nightingale being at preſent at her old moorings near Deptford. *St James's Chron.*

It is ſaid, at the weſt end of the town, that the greateſt obſtacle to the ſigning the definitive treaty is, the ſettling the commerce between Great Britain and America; and that a late act of Parliament, prohibiting American ſhips carrying the produce of that continent to our Weſt India iſlands, has encreaſed the difficulty ſo much, that the negociation is likely to ſtand ſtill till this act is repealed. *Ibid.*

A correſpondent ſays, the following is as near as can be collected, the true reaſon of a further delay to the ſigning of the Definitive Treaties:—The 4th of laſt month was appointed for ſigning, and a general exchange of the ſeveral treaties at Paris, and inſtructions were ſent to the Britiſh Ambaſſadors on that head. Two days, however, before the time fixed, an account arrived of the capture of New Providence and the Bahama iſlands, which determined the Britiſh Miniſters to ſtop the treaty with Spain, unleſs that article which reſpected the giving up the province of Eaſt Florida for the Bahama Iſlands was either eraſed or palliated in a particular manner. It was the morning of the day on which the laſt hands were to be put to the treaties, before the courier from London arrived with his diſpatches in Paris. The Duke of Manchester was gone to meet the other Miniſters, and had the packet delivered to him only one hour before it is probable the whole would have been finiſhed. On a diſcovery of this, with reſpect to Spain, all the other powers demurred. An expreſs was ſent to Madrid; another courier returned, whoſe diſpatches contained directions to his Catholic Majeſty's Envoy to poſtpone proceedings till it ſhould be enquired if New Providence was taken within the time ſpecified for hoſtilities ceaſing. On this reſts the delay of the treaties, and hence the other powers charge our Miniſters with being the cauſe of this delay; but it is ſuch a ſtep as muſt convince the nation how averſe Adminiſtration are to giving up any thing that can be ſaved to this country.

The Dutch having ſecretly diſpatched a force to the Eaſt-Indies, by the ſpirited remonſtrances of Adminiſtration they have not only diſcovered the force but the intention: The ſquadron, which has been magnified as if conſiſting of five ſail of the line, conſiſts of but five ſail in the whole, viz. Hercules, 60 guns; Princeſs Louiſa, 54; Centaur, 40; Spion, 48; Verden cutter, 16 guns. They are bound to the Cape of Good Hope, for which place they have troops on board, in order to replace the French ſoldiers, which are to come away immediately. The Dutch ſquadron are then to cruize in the Oriental ſeas, for the purpoſe of protecting their trade, which ſince the war has been much obſtructed by the Indian pirates, who have taken five or ſix of their moſt valuable ſhips, and ſent them into different ports of China and Japan; to which places the Dutch fleet are to repair for the purpoſe of either demanding reſtitution, or to puniſh the offenders, who are a ſpecies of pirates more common than ever in India, and who are compoſed of different ſpecies of the Oriental tribes, that are Marauders, and depredate on moſt of the veſſels from China, particularly the ſmall ſhips which the Dutch employ between Batavia and China, which are not of force ſufficient to repel theſe invaders who are in veſſels mounting from 12 to 18 guns each, and well fitted.

The four ſhips belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, which the Dutch had way-laid, and detained at the Cape, are all well, and far advanced on their way to Europe; and in due time, before the next depoſit on the loan, will be ſafely moored —*in Grub-ſtreet!*

"The hot preſs," which it was reported had prevailed for ſome time paſt, on better information, turns out to have ariſen from nothing elſe than a *Printing Preſs*, reverberating its heat through the medium of intereſt; the flame being kept ardent by the recent puffs of ſome Hollanders and domeſtic Dutchmen!

A correſpondent expreſſes great impatience to ſee a copy of the Bible, as examined, approved, and recommended by Congreſs, and which has been ſo pompouſly advertiſed in the American papers—It is the firſt inſtance ever heard of, wherein the Bible was examined and approved by politicians. We are informed, that it has undergone ſome peculiar alterations, adapted to the preſent temper of the Coloniſts—*Forgiveneſs of enemies* is entirely aboliſhed—the *Tower of Babel* remains, as originally deſigned—but what concerns *graven Images* is left out, in compliment to their great and good ally. The *pious Examiners* have likewiſe made ſeveral additions, particularly *to the Plagues of Egypt*, and the *Thieves on the Croſs*.

A clergyman is coming over here from America, to be conſecrated Biſhop of one of their provinces; by this it appears that Epiſcopacy will be part of the eſtabliſhed religion of that country.

The Viper, Captain George Browning, is arrived in the river from New-York, but laſt from St John's, in Newfoundland, where ſhe ſtaid ſix days. She ſays that the Admiral is daily and earneſtly expected there to regulate the matters of the port, as American veſſels have not now permiſſion to land their cargoes, and he is inveſted with full powers for that purpoſe. They expect that by the ſettlement of the loyaliſts in Nova Scotia, this country will be able yet to engroſs the whole of the fiſhery on the Banks.

Sir Guy Carleton is certainly expected home by the next ſhips that arrive from America; by the laſt diſpatches he was commanded to quit New-York as ſoon as poſſible.

Several manufacturers, who went over to Philadelphia in January laſt, have written back to their friends, that they are determined to come back to Europe, as they find themſelves deceived by the deſcription of the country, both in point of profit and convenience in living.

The troops who have endured the long ſiege of Gibraltar, are the only troops who have been employed through the whole of the war, who are to be reviewed by his Majeſty in Hyde Park, when they will receive ſome ſignal mark of royal approbation. It is memorable, that at the end of the laſt war the gallant General Elliott's regiment were reviewed in Hyde Park, when they laid at his Majeſty's feet the colours and trophies they had taken from the enemy. His Majeſty was ſo highly pleaſed with their gallantry, that he deſired to confer ſome gracious mark of his approbation on the General; but he declined all idea of reward for himſelf, and with that diſintereſted ſpirit which has ever marked his conduct in life, ſaid, that the higheſt and moſt honourable teſtimony of his Majeſty's applauſe, would be to make his regiment, which had fought ſo gallantly, ROYAL; in conſequence of which they were, upon the ground, appointed a royal regiment.

Authentic letters from Paris concur in giving great credit to Monſ. De Graſſe, whoſe naval character, from the inveſtigation it underwent, (during the examination of ſeveral officers upon the Court Martials of two Captains, who did not ſupport him in the battle with Lord Rodney) appears in the moſt brilliant point of view. It was depoſed that he fought five men of war for ſeveral hours; that he kept the quarter-deck the whole time, in his ſhirt; that when his ports were beat in, and many of the guns deſerted by their *gangs*, he repeatedly aſſiſted in bringing the men to their duty; that when the *Ville de Paris* ſtruck, he ſtood *almoſt alone* amidſt a ſcene of horror not to be deſcribed. In ſhort, the public wait with the moſt anxious expectation for the honourable acquittal of this gallant ſailor.

A letter from Vienna ſays, the Emperor has ordered a body of troops to line the frontier parts of Hungary, towards Turkey, in order to ſtop the communication between the inhabitants and Turks, on account of the plague being in almoſt every part of Turkey.

There certainly muſt be a miſtake in all the papers daily mentioning Sir Joſeph Yorke's ſetting out for the Hague; unleſs the appointment has been revoked, which has never yet appeared, Sir James Harris, now at Ruſſia, is certainly named Ambaſſador to the States-General.

Yeſterday the Daniſh Ambaſſador went to the levee, his Excellency having received advices, of a very intereſting nature, from Copenhagen, to repreſent to the Britiſh Court.

On the peace being finally ſettled, voyages of diſcovery will be immediately proceeded on. The firſt enterpriſe of the kind will be towards the pole.

According to letters from Conſtantinople, the Turks have launched there two new ſhips, La Peira of 64, and El Solyman of 70 guns, which made up ſixteen ſail of the line from 50 to 76 guns at that place, beſides other veſſels, and the galley fleet at Seutarie, which was exceedingly numerous. The plague was ſo calamitouſly riſe, that ſeveral houſes had been ſhut up, the public markets had been put under the uſual regulations in times of ſickneſs, and every precaution taken to prevent a want of proviſions, which was very common in ſuch times, many people being unwilling to viſit the city.

It appeared from the examination of Mr Ryland's books before the Commiſſioners, that he had received from France and Germany upwards of nine thouſand pounds in the courſe of ſeven years, all the produce of prints exported by him from hiſtorical plates, the labours of his own hands; and he actually had fifteen new plates nearly finiſhed for publication, from Mortimer, Cipriani, and Angelica, when the unfortunate affair happened.

Extract of a letter from New York, June 13.

"After a ſcene of misfortunes and diſtreſs, I have been compelled to leave Worceſter, and come here. But my ſtay here altogether depends on the troops ſtaying; ſhould they move ſoon, I muſt unavoidably decamp, as the Americans are determined to ſeize all the property they come acroſs belonging to the loyaliſts. They pay not the leaſt regard to treaties, nay even pay no regard to Congreſs. There are not leſs than 20,000 ſouls gone to Nova Scotia to ſettle, beſides 4 or 5000 more going about a month hence. I believe all the old country people will be obliged to go.—*A jewel of a peace!*"

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman abroad, who lately paſſed through Berlin, dated June 24.

"You aſk me what I obſerved at Berlin, reſpecting the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh. His Royal Highneſs was much admired at Berlin. The King, who in general remains but a quarter of an hour at table, ſtaid, during the time that the Biſhop was at Potſdam and Berlin, always three or four hours, much entertained with his converſation. His Majeſty ſaid he had not ſeen ſo promiſing a Prince theſe thirty years, mentioning at the ſame time the one that he alluded to at that period. The Prince of Pruſſia made his Royal Highneſs a preſent of a very beautiful horſe. In ſhort, during his ſtay there, his conduct was extremely prudent and diſcreet, and quite conſiſtent with his rank. One matter only ſtruck me as extraordinary, that his Royal Highneſs never ſpoke to any of the Engliſh there, except to Sir John Stepney, the Miniſter, and thoſe of his ſuite."

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 31.

"You may reſt fully aſſured, it is not occaſioned by any intrigues here, that the definitive treaties are not ſigned; the Ambaſſadors of the ſeveral powers were ready to have put the finiſhing hand the 20th inſtant, when, very unexpectedly, the Duke of Manchester came with a freſh expreſs from London, notifying an event, which will again retard the ſigning."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 6.

"The operations which have been performing on the Royal George, at Spithead, for ſeveral days, are to be put to the proof on Saturday next, when all the cables are to be hove tight on board the Royal William and Diligent. As the ſpring tides are now nearly at the heighth, if the cordage, which is of immenſe thickneſs, holds, there is great reaſon to expect ſhe will be raiſed."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 7.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 82¼.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 61¼ a ⅜.	India Bonds, 13 diſc.
3 per cent. red. 63½ a ¼ a ⅞.	Exch. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 19 1-16th.	3 per cent. Scrip. 62¾.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 3-16ths a ¼.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, par.
Ditto New Ann. 61⅝ a ¾.	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 13 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1752, —	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Auguſt 7.

"The delay which has occurred in almoſt the very moment of the finiſh of the Definitive Treaty, is looked upon as highly portentous; a variety of intereſts have ariſen from the object of its impediment, which people are led to imagine will, for a conſiderable time at leaſt, ſuſpend its completion.

"Never ſince the days of Lord Chatham's zenith, ſays a correſpondent, who is warranted to ſay ſo by a letter received laſt poſt from a very intelligent friend at Paris, has an Engliſh Miniſtry been ſo reſpectable in the eyes of the French Court. The management of the negociation, it is underſtood at Verſailles, has been entirely relinquiſhed to Mr Fox; and the language uſed by the Britiſh Miniſter is a ſtile of ſpirit and determination, which has much diſappointed the French Miniſters; as, from the *ſymptoms* of *conceſſion* in Mr Fox's late adminiſtration, they were led to ſuppoſe the *preſent* Miniſtry would be *extremely* pacific.

"The eagerneſs with which Mr Fox deſired, in the late war, to detach the Dutch from the French, &c. has been cenſured by many perſons of reſpectable political abilities as highly imprudent. The event of the peace, and his preſent ſpirited conduct, however, have ſerved to diſtinguiſh the features of his object then, which inevitably was, as that *fatal mill-ſtone*, the American war, had been, by the vote of the Houſe of Commons, almoſt freed from our neck, to withdraw the Dutch, ſhould it even be purchaſed by compenſation, from her connection with France, and fall with all the thunder of our *victorious* arms on the perfidious Houſe of Bourbon.

"If it is poſſible, in the preſent exhauſted *financial* ſituations of the late belligerent powers, that a war ſhould break out, Britain bids fair for triumph, aſſiſted, as ſhe moſt certainly will be, according to the preſent face of things, by the Ruſſian navy. Holland pants for peace and commerce, to reimburſe her the loſſes of the war, and will indulge in inactivity. America, were ſhe even inclined, can give France no *active* aſſiſtance, except on her own continent, which we ſhall never again reſort to. Are not Miniſters well warranted then, in raiſing the late *deſpondent* head of their country to its wonted loftineſs in the political ſyſtem, when its own naval power, even unaiſſiſted, is equivalent to deſtroy that of its natural and perfidiouſly inveterate enemies?

"Three *rendezvous* houſes for ſeamen have been already opened, and three more will this week appear for the ſame purpoſe. An expedition, of a ſecret deſtination, fitting out at Breſt, has put Miniſters on the determined reſolution, of never

suffering, during their Administration, the vigilance of our enemies to anticipate us as they have hitherto done.

"The most tempting offers have been made, during the negotiation of the definitive treaty, for the purchase of Gibraltar. Ministry, however, were as *firm* in refusing as that celebrated rock itself, which has attached so much glory to this country.

"The given reason for the sudden dissolution of the Irish Parliament is the *Portugueze* business; some of the Dublin merchants, with indefatigable ardour, had by some means procured the subject to be brought to an eclaircissement at the court of *Lisbon*, which, it is said, has exhibited much want of candour on the part of Administration towards the sister kingdom. The business, it was expected, therefore would be agitated with so much warmth in the next session of the Irish Parliament, if it had continued to its *natural* determination, as to render any opposition from Administration nugatory and invidious; they therefore wisely dissolved that Parliament which, from the nature of its situation, could not but be obnoxious to their views, to make way for another which they fondly hope to make more subservient to their influence.

"Without disparagement to the merits of Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Sheridan is allowed to be the most able, as well as active person ever employed in a subordinate situation in the Treasury."

Mr Jackson of the Theatre-Royal arrived here last night from Dublin. We understand he went there with an intention of bringing from thence the celebrated Mrs Siddons, to perform a few nights at this Theatre. We are sorry to be informed he failed in his application, owing to her having previously renewed her engagement in Ireland, so that it was not possible for her to come here before the opening of the London theatres. We have the pleasure, however, to hear, that Mr Jackson has so far succeeded, as to insure her appearance in Edinburgh as soon as it is in her power. The attention of the Manager on this occasion cannot fail to meet with the approbation of the public.

The imprisonment of a certain celebrated Doctor seems to have had a very good effect upon him; for we have good authority to assure the Public, that on Sunday forenoon he preached an excellent, pathetic, and most applicable sermon to the prisoners in the tolbooth, from 2 Cor. chap. iv. verses 8, 9, and 17. "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we "are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsa- "ken; cast down, but not destroyed:—for our light affliction, "which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more ex- "ceeding and eternal weight of glory."—The prayers and the psalms were, it seems, as suitable and consolatory as the sermon. He then treated his audience, which consisted of about fifteen persons, with a good dinner, &c. After which the Doctor and his fellow-prisoners attended the Chaplain's sermon; and then the clerical and the lay preachers, with their whole congregation, adjourned to the Doctor's room, and were entertained with a mellow bottle and a flowing bowl, &c. &c. &c.

This morning, Alexander Mowat, Robert Chambers, and Margaret Falconar, were severally brought to the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, as formerly mentioned; the first for housebreaking and theft; the second for street robbery; and the third for child-murder. They all petitioned for banishment, which Mr Solicitor-General Campbell having consented to, the Court pronounced sentence against them, banishing them Scotland during life, under the usual certifications, in case of their returning. They are allowed till the first of September to transport themselves.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 5.

"Last Thursday, were sold at our Custom-house, 150 hogsheads of tobacco, immediately from Virginia, the property of a gentleman of that country. The price in general was 1 s. 5½ d. *per* pound; deducting the duty of 11 d. there remains for the first cost, freight, &c. 6½ d. The duty was paid on Saturday, and amounted to near five thousand pounds. This was the largest sale and entry ever known in this kingdom, and is a great earnest of the solid advantages we have every reason to expect from our free trade. Had this tobacco been sent, as heretofore, to some port in England, to be there landed, and afterwards re-shipped for this city, it would have been brought here in small gales, and at very advanced rates.

"By a gentleman lately arrived from Nantz, we learn, that a fishing company at that city have prepared a proposal to be delivered to the British Ministry by the French Ambassador, offering to pay the annual sum of 10,000 l. sterling for an exclusive liberty of fishing on the coast of Ireland from the first of April to the first of October, which they say will not interfere with the Irish fisheries, as they are prosecuted only between the months of November and March.

"It must give pleasure to the friends of humanity, to find the price of provisions so rapidly declining. Oat meal, of the very best quality, is now advertised for sale on the Batchelors-Walk, at 16 s. *per* cwt. and to enable the friends of misery and distress to banish famine from the desolate cabins of the widow, the fatherless, and those that have none to help them, the humane venders sell it packed in small casks, so as to be conveyed with facility, and without loss, to the most distant parts of the country.

"Letters were yesterday received here from Philadelphia, dated 17th of June, advising, that every thing was prodigious dear in that city, insomuch that a supercargo lately arrived from this, was obliged to pay 120 l. currency for the rent of a storehouse for three months. One of the letters mentions, that a person of the name of Lalor, who some time ago kept a hatter's shop in Castle-street, Dublin, and one Delany, were in the goal at Philadelphia, accused of having robbed or defrauded the French Commissary of 10,000 Crowns.

"Last Saturday, about one o'clock, Burgess and Godfrey were launched off the fatal board in the front of the New Goal, according to their sentence. The former was deprived of life instantly, (which could be easily seen, in consequence of his cap falling off) but Godfrey underwent a scene of torment agonizing beyond expression. The rope having slipped the usual place, through the negligence of the executioner, he was suspended by the chin and the back of his head, and seemed to avail himself of the accident for about seven minutes, by remaining motionless: but not being able to endure the pain longer, he began to plunge, struggle, and groan in a dreadful manner. He at length clung to the body of his wretched companion, and put his legs about him. He continued clinging in this manner about seventeen minutes, when the rope being slackened, and his strength wearing out, he relinquished his hold, made many other desperate struggles, and at the end of twenty-five minutes hanging, relaxed his limbs to the pressure of death. This occasioned both malefactors to be kept up above an hour, that the sentence of the law should be effectually carried into execution. The feelings of above 10,000 spectators, during this shocking conflict, may be better conceived than described."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, August 1.

"We are happy to inform our readers from the most respectable authority, that in many places on the coast between this town and Ballyshannon, several fine fields of barley have been cut down these ten days past.—One gentleman in this neighbourhood, has been reaping Tartarian oats since Monday last, and another gentleman has several acres of fine wheat just fit for the hook. This country, in general, exhibits the finest appearance of a most plentiful crop, and the timely relief it affords to the poor, must warm with gratitude the heart of every member of the community."

Some Account of the Trial of Mr NUGENT.

Dublin, August 2.

YESTERDAY, came on, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Patterson, and John Toler, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel at law, the trial of Henry Nugent, who was indicted for counterfeiting and resembling the impressions of the stamp for the duty of one shilling, and for uttering such counterfeit impressions, knowing the same to be counterfeit; and also on two other indictments.

The prisoner, Henry Nugent, pleaded *not guilty* to several indictments, when a Special Jury, composed of respectable citizens, was sworn.

Mr Prime Serjeant, after stating the case, and dwelling upon the nature of the prosecution, produced the first patent appointing the Commissioners; and then Mr Charles Este was produced on the part of the Crown, to prove that the Commissioners were duly qualified pursuant to the act, and provided the stamp of one shilling, as prescribed by the act; but Mr Este could not prove that the Commissioners, appointed by the first patent, had duly qualified; and to obviate that objection, a second patent was produced, made in the year 1776, and revoking the former one; and the witness being interrogated with respect to those last Commissioners having provided a stamp, he declared, "that he knew of no stamp or die but such as were provided by the persons mentioned in the first patent, whom he could not prove had qualified or performed the requisites demanded by the act, before they were entitled to proceed to the execution of their respective duties mentioned in the act."

The Prime Serjeant and Solicitor-General then wanted to produce two proclamations which were issued by the Commissioners, pursuant to the clause in the act, not being duly qualified.

The Prime Serjeant and Solicitor-General contended, however, that as those Commissioners had acted nine years under the patent, it should be taken for granted, that they were duly qualified, and that the Court ought to presume, that they were legally appointed. They mentioned the case of ecclesiastical persons, who, after a possession of ten years, are presumed to have performed the necessary qualifications; and that having taken the oath in the presence of each other, was sufficient administering it.

To those objections, the Right Hon. Mr Scott, in an argument that did equal honour to his abilities as a lawyer, and his feelings as a gentleman, reprobated the doctrine advanced by the servants of the Crown—of supplying, by supposition, what they failed to prove in fact; and particularly in a case where the life of a subject was to be the sacrifice. The cases of ecclesiastical persons, he observed, were relative to civil rights, and must, therefore, receive a different decision from penal cases, where the life of a man was to be taken away, unless the gentleman for the prosecution would make no difference between a title to an acre of land or tythes, and a title to a man's life. He observed, that this was an offence, not *malum in se*, but *malum prohibitum*; that the Court was bound to construe the act strictly; and, in this case, no stamps *could* be deemed legal, but what were provided by legal Commissioners, who had performed the requisites prescribed by the act——

Could those Commissioners levy money or raise money, till they had complied with the act of Parliament: And though they have no power, (continued he) you may be told they have a power to take away the lives of their fellow-subjects, for making as free with those stamps as they have done.

The second point he relied on was, that the oath was not duly administered, the act requiring the oath prescribed to be administered by *two Commissioners*; and it appearing from the evidence that they all took it at the same time, and that no person administered it, he observed, they appeared to be all self-qualified: And, after many invincible arguments, he concluded with hoping, that the Court would never take away a life on evidence founded on presumption, and unsupported by fact.

The Court, after having weighed the arguments advanced on each side, were unanimous in declaring, That on those objections they must, in a capital case, where a life is to be taken away, and where no presumption can supply a defect of positive evidence, direct the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

The very powerful, great, and distinguished abilities of Mr Scott, entirely defeated this Government prosecution; and it may not be uninteresting to the public to be informed, that the stamps hitherto issued were not according to act of Parliament.

Lawyers for the Crown, Mr Prime Serjeant Kelly, Mr Solicitor-General, and several other of the King's Council.

For the prisoner, the Right Hon. John Scott, the Recorder; William Caldbeck, William Walker, and Hugh Maffett, Esqrs.

Attornies for the Crown, the Solicitor for stamp-duties, and the Crown Solicitor.

For the prisoner, Mr Francis Higgins.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Aug. 11.—Dorothy, Bains, from Petersburgh, with wheat, hemp, &c.; Oughton Feader, Ross, from Portsmouth, with discharged men; Molly, Lighton, from Montrose, in Ballast; Falkirk, Hunter, from Newcastle with goods; Thomas and Margaret, Scotland, from Perth with wheat; Isobel, Drysdale, from Limekills, with coals; Friendship, Ritchie, and Endeavour, Marthall, from London, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Aug. 8.—Jean and Martha, Wylie, from Conway, with timber.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

SAILED FROM STROMNESS,

July 25. Lighton of London, Reid, from Lancaster, for Petersburgh.
Achilles of Sunderland, Gowlan, from ditto, for Memel.
27. Nelly of and for Leith, Higgans, from Eastdale
Mercury of and from ditto, Barr, for Liverpool.
Friendship of Rosa, Blair, from Christian-sound, for Donegal.
Peggy of Sunderland, Swan, from Memel, for Maryport.
Margaret of Glasgow, Livingston, from Leith, for Belfast.
Cuningham of Saltcoats, King, from Memel, for Dublin.
——— of Newcastle, Armstrong, from Riga, for Liverpool.
Eagle of Blyth, Ogell, from Memel, for ditto.
20. Duck of and from Whitehaven, Flenfart, from Gottenburgh.
Remain in said Harbour.
Aug. 1. Eglinton of and for Saltcoats, Barr, from Memel.
Three Friends of Cockenny, Black, from Dundee, for Liverpool.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Aug. 8.

Wheat	24s.	0d.	22s.	0d.	21s.	0d.
Barley,	22	6	21	0	20	0
Oats,	20	0	18	6	17	0
Peafe,	22	0	21	0	20	0

This evening, at eight o'clock, will be published, Price 6 d.
At Dr GRAHAM's Lodgings at the Cross,
(Elegantly printed in Twelve Large Quarto Pages)
A FULL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, AND MOST CANDID
STATE OF Dr GRAHAM's CASE,
From the moment he last arrived in Edinburgh, to the present hour.
Giving an account of Proceedings, Persecutions, and Imprisonments, more cruel and more shocking to the laws of both God and man, than any of those on record of the Portuguese Inquisition.
N. B. The Pamphlet is sold for the benefit of six poor children.
☞ Dr GRAHAM's Works are to be had there as usual

This day is published,
By William Creech;
Price 12 s. in boards,
THOUGHTS
ON THE
ORIGIN OF FEUDAL TENURES,
AND THE
Descent of Ancient Peerages in Scotland.
BY GEORGE WALLACE, ESQ. ADVOCATE.

This day is published,
By William Creech;
Price One Shilling stitched,
THE SECOND EDITION OF
HINTS ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLIC,
ON THE
STATE OF OUR FINANCES.
By JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq.

A POINTER DOG STRAYED,

OF a white colour, big size, with a large liver-coloured spot on each of his sides, and another behind, which covers great part of his tail; his head covered on each side with spots, and in the middle a stroke of white. He is about five years old.—The owner shall have him restored upon paying the expence, and may apply to George Bean vintner in Montrose.

Phaetons, Two-wheeled Chaise, and Poney,
FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by auction in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 13th instant, between the hours of six and seven in the evening,

An Elegant CRAN-NECKED PHAETON; likewise an OPEN PHAETON without a roof, and an elegant TWO WHEELED CHAISE, with a PONEY, which has been accustomed to draw it.—Each carriage has complete harness.

N. B. The carriages are to be seen at the Repository before the day of sale.

FARM near Edinburgh to LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, The FARM of WEST PILTON, within three miles of Edinburgh, with the Gardens, Orchards, Dovecote, &c. There is a complete steading of houses on the farm.

Immediate access may be had to the houses and grass, if required, and to the arable land at the separation of this crop from the ground.

For particulars, apply to Sir Philip Ainslie, the proprietor, at Edinburgh, or to James Keay writer, Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of George Bean vintner in Montrose, upon Friday the 12th September 1783, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

The Following SUBJECTS belonging to the heirs of the deceased David Doig, Esq; of Cookston, viz.

LOT I. All and Whole that Large Tenement of Land, Garden, and Pertinents lying on the west side of the Murray Street of Montrose, lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Doig. And,

LOT II. These Houses, Bakehouse, Garden, and Pertinents lying in the School Wynd of Montrose.

The conditions of roup, and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Stewart clerk of Montrose; to whom persons inclining to purchase may apply for particulars.

Lands in Fife and Houses in Edinburgh to Sell,

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 4th day of September 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I. The Town and Lands of KILMARON and PITLUG, lying within the parishes of Cupar and Monymeall, and sheriffdom of Fife, as presently possessed by Thomas Aitken, upon lease, of which there are eleven years yet to run. The rent is 125 l. all payable in money; out of which there is payable of stipend and schoolmaster's salary, 4 l. 18 s. 3 d. 10-12ths in money; 7 bolls of oats, 3 bolls of wheat, and 3 bolls of bear, which the tenant is obliged to deliver to the minister, and in accompting, he settles at 8 d. above the fiars; so that the free rent will be rather better than 112 l.; and the *upset-price is to be* 2700 l. The teinds are valued and *exhausted*; and the lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 383 l. Scots. in the cess-books.

Kilmaron, which consists of 273 Scots acres, is an excellent farm, and has a very convenient house upon it, which lies within one mile of the burgh of Cupar, head town of the county, and four miles of Newburgh and Balmerino, both situate upon the Tay, and where great quantities of barley are yearly exported; also within three miles of coal; and there is an excellent marle pit in the immediate neighbourhood of the lands.

LOT II. A Lodging and Dwelling HOUSE, lying in Carrubber's Close, presently possessed by Mr Young, consisting of a dining room, drawing room, four bed-chambers, with closets to each, a kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies. The rent is 28 l.

LOT III. A neat Lodging or Dwelling HOUSE, at the bottom of said Close, presently possessed by Neil Campbell of Dunttroon, Esq. consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and three large light closets.

ALSO TO LET,

The Mansion House of Cullarne, in the parish of Dunbog, and situate about half way betwixt Cupar and Newburgh.—The House is completely furnished.

The progress of writs and articles of roup, with the terms of the lease, to be seen in the hands of Robert Trottef, writer to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars. Copies of the articles of roup, and terms of the lease, are lodged with Mr Robert Stark writer in Cupar; and Mr Stark has powers to set Cullarnie House.

FOR HALIFAX,
THE BRIGANTINE BETSY,

a new vessel, British built, burden about 200 tons, ROBERT HYNDMAN Master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 5th September.

For freight or passage, apply to Messr. William Forsyth, Aberdeen; Peter Robertson, Exchange, Edinburgh; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; or Morrison and Co. Greenock.

The BETSEY is well fitted for passengers; and the best of provisions will be laid in for the voyage.

N. B. Joiners, House Carpenters, Mill Wrights, Black Smiths, Masons, Bricklayers, and Ship Carpenters, who wish to go to Halifax, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying as above.

A Garden at Sciennes.

TO be LET in tack, for such number of years as can be agreed on, or SOLD, that large Garden at Sciennes near Edinburgh, as presently possessed by James Knox gardener. This Garden is well stocked with fruit trees, gooseberry and currant bushes of all kinds, is of a rich soil, and in good order; is remarkable for producing the best small fruit in this neighbourhood.

Also to be SOLD, a Tenement, and some Small Houses adjacent to said garden, as possessed by William Laurie and others.

James Knox will show the Garden, and William Laurie the Houses, and for further particulars apply to James Kettle writer Edinburgh.

FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.

TO be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The following FARMS of the Estate of

LUSKAR and CLUNE, lying on the west side of the town of Dunfermline, the farthest of them not more than a mile distant from the town, viz.

The Farm of BLACKBURN, consisting of about 120 acres.
The Farm of GOUKHALL, of 72 acres.
The Farm of BONNINGTON, of about 60 acres. And,
The Farm of CLUNE, consisting of about 94 acres.

The Farms are all properly inclosed and subdivided, with proper steadings of houses on them, and will be let either separately or two of them together in one farm, as tenants incline.

By their vicinity to Dunfermline, great quantities of dung may be had at very easy rates; and there is plenty of lime adjacent to the farms: so that there is no want of the proper means of improvement.

Adam Paterson in Dunfermline, the factor, will show the farms; and those who incline to take any of them may apply to Mr John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, or the said Adam Paterson, either of whom will conclude a bargain.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL and Whole the Lands of MIDDLE BALDRIDGE,

called *Brumbrae* and *Peatstone*, with the Tiend-Sheaves of said lands and Pertinents, lying within the parish of Dunfermline, and shire of Fife. The present rent of the lands, after all deductions, is above 50 l. Sterling. The lands are capable of great improvement, being situated within less than a quarter of a mile of the flourishing town of Dunfermline.

For particulars apply to Robert Robertson writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be Sold, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th of September 1783, at six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of BALVORMY, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage, in the parish and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, consisting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof about 288 are arable, 6 are meadow, 24 are pasture, and 21 planted.—The whole are inclosed with stone dykes, (excepting a few acres called the *Gleit*) and subdivided into sixteen inclosures.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and are within a mile of coal, and 500 yards of a lime draw kiln.

There are two lime quaries, and lime stone in other parts of the lands, also a good free stone quarry.

The lands have been mostly pastured with black cattle and sheep the last seven or eight years; and the medium rent, when in grass, was about 288 l. Sterling. Sixty-eight acres were set for tillage the last and three following crops, at from 2 l. 2 s. to 3 l. 4 s. Sterl. per acre per annum.

If not sold altogether, the lands will be exposed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands on the west of the road leading from Linlithgow to Bathgate.

LOT II. The Lands between the road to Bathgate, and another road from Linlithgow to Tartraven.

LOT III. The whole Lands to the east of the last-mentioned road.

The term of payment of the price will be made convenient to the purchaser.

The conditions of sale, title deeds, and a plan of the estate, will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet, who has power to sell by a private bargain; and the grounds will be shown by James Binnie at Balvormy.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE,

Very fit for the Distillery Business.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

The Lands and Estates of MYRETOUN and BALQUHARN,

comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the feu-duties and superiorities of Kirktoun of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan.

These lands of Myretoun and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochill Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the line of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochill Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are presently laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myretoun, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myretoun, there is an exceeding good mansion house two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and capacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myretoun.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 200l. of valuation; and the lands of Myretoun hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each heir and singular successor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the teinds are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole Lands there are about 200 acres very fine kerse ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 12 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable dry field land, the crofting of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence; on the face of the hill, the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands will be shown by James Alexander, senior, at Menstrie, or James Duncanson, jun. of Sheriffmuir-lands.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be to be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 7500 Feet of MAHOGANY, of exceeding good quality, either in whole or in four lots.

Apply to James Hopkirk.

GLASGOW, 9th August 1783.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 22d current, at six o'clock afternoon,

That TENEMENT of LAND consisting of three stories and garrets, with the back-ground, Weaver's Factory, Bake-house, and Oven, situate at the head of the Pleasance, Edinburgh, which lately belonged to Joseph Mack.

These Subjects were but lately built, and are held for payment of a small feu-duty. Their present yearly rent is upwards of 30 l. and will be exposed at 300 l.

For further particulars, apply to David Clark Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh.

CASTLESTEWART ESTATE.

TO be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 19th day of August 1783, at six o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.—The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the Eight Merk Land of DAVALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorby, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2548 acres or thereby, and paying 1047l. Sterling of yearly rent which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 1060l. To be exposed to sale, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 27,000l. Sterling.

On this estate (which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided) there is a large commodious mansion house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also fine gardens and an extensive policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting, very thriving.

This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. About 300 acres, lying round the mansion house, are presently out of lease. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications (on the old extent) for electing a member in parliament, and the tithes are valued.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 416l. of yearly rent.—To be exposed to sale at 10,000 l. Sterl. or in the following lots, at the prices after mentioned, viz.

Lot 1. The Mains of Duchrae, and the Lands of Ullink, and Meikle and Little Craigs, about 793 acres, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Clellans, at 135 l. 7s. Sterling. To be exposed at 3200 l. Sterling.

Lot 2. Drumglass, Torneroch, and Meikle and Little Duchraes, about 884 acres, as presently possessed by James M'Conochy, at 145 l. Sterling. To be exposed at 3400 l. Sterling.

Lot 3. Urioch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, about 637 acres, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at 108 l. 19s. 2¾d. To be exposed at 2600 l. Sterling.

And, lastly, Drumbreck, about 137 acres, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at 20l. 9s. 10d. To be exposed at 500 l. Sterling.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 925 l 6s. 8d. Scots. It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwark, marle of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which at last cutting, in 1768, sold for 400 l. sterling; and there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 300 l.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above the rents. The tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have a right to them.

LOT III. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the Town of WIGTON, as presently possessed by Mrs Isobel Stewart, at the rent of 5 l. sterling.

LOT IV. A HOUSE in the Town of WHITHORN, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 25 s. sterling.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corsby, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th of September next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BARMAGACHEN, lying in the parish of Borgue and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess books at 320 l. Scots, but intitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification upon the old extent. The estate consists of near 300 acres of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itself, and great part is already improved.—There is a good mansion-house in the premisses, with offices of all kinds, and a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houses are very sufficient. There is also a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the mansion-house, which stands in a most delightful situation, about a mile from, and in view of the sea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carlisle to Portpatrick. The present rent is about 250l. Sterling, and a considerable rise may be expected upon the issue of the present leases, greatest part of which expire at Whitsunday 1784. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands. The lands are valued, and the title-deeds perfectly clear.

For further particulars apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or to John Tait jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or to Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith, writers in Kirkcudbright.—Mr Paterson of Dunlop, in the neighbourhood, will show the lands, and Mr Keith has power to sell by a private bargain.

LANDS in FIFE to SELL.

THE Lands of PILMUIR and HATTON, lying in the parish of Largo, which were formerly part of the barony of Lundie. These lands lie contiguous, and march with each other, and within less than a measured mile of the sea. Both farms are inclosed with hedges or stone dykes; those of Hatton are completely sensible, and the inclosures of Pilmuir may be made so at a small expence.

The situation of the new farm-house of Pilmuir is reckoned one of the most beautiful in that part of the country, and, with a small addition, would accommodate a pretty numerous family; and there is another very convenient farm-house adjacent, with all necessary offices, possessed at present by John Fortune, the subtenant, who has for many years occupied the greater part of the farm.

The farm of Pilmuir contains about 327 Scots acres, and the lands of Hatton about 250, all arable or nearly so. Both farms have been under lease these thirty years to Mr Henderson; the lease of Pilmuir expires at Martinmas 1784, when the purchaser may enter to the possession; but the tenant has got a new tack of Hatton for nineteen years more after Martinmas 1784, at the yearly rent of 220l. Sterling, 6 fat turkies, and the carriage of 40 loads of coals. Several offers have been made for Pilmuir, which will be communicated; but it was thought proper to leave it open, in case a purchaser should incline to reside on it himself.

There is lime-stone in both farms presently working by the tenant, and shell-marle and coal within half a mile.

Both farms hold of the Crown. The lands of Pilmuir stand rated in the cess-books of the county at 732l. 5d. Scots, and the lands of Hatton are rated at 637l. 6s. Scots of valued rent, making together 1369l. 6s. 5d. Scots, which is more than will afford three qualifications.

There are separate plans of each farm, and the titles are perfectly clear and distinct. The said John Fortune, the subtenant at Pilmuir, will show the ground; and for further particulars enquire at James Durham of Largo, the proprietor, at Largo-house, or at James Kettle writer in Edinburgh, who will show the progress and plans, and give any other necessary information.

SALE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

To be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday next the 15th August, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbryoch, and the Salmon Fishing in the River South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river, about four miles westward, deriving many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots, or about 2500 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from seven to fifteen acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered. And there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which the purchaser can have immediate access.—When the Common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improveable muir. The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the salmon fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house rent, and the price of 383 bolls 3 firlots bear and meal, converted at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The salmon fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but the rent of the river-fishing, when last let, was 222 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annat, may be estimated at about 1471.

The land-rent is only 15 s. per Scots acre overhead; and the mansion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations, are not rentalled.—There are also full grown ash and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate, except a part of the salmon-fishing, holds bleach of the Crown; and being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty; and about sixty years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and outhouses in proper repair; and the garden and policy are very extensive, and have great command of water, applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses, for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and stabling. And there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily encreasing.

The post-road passes through the estate; and the roads to the mansion-house, and to the different farms are in good repair.

The large bason, formed by the sea, to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This Estate will be exposed in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Barony of Rossie, comprehending the mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie; the East and West Mains; the Lands of Westertown, Mountboy, Kinnoul, Hull's-fauld, Forrester's-croft, Geigety-burn, Balflute, and Baldovie-den; the Mill and Mill-lands of Rossie and Holl-mill; and all that part of the lands of Balgove lying west of the old avenue to the church; and Barrhills Field down to the Brick-kills and full sea bay; amounting altogether to about 1500 acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent; to be exposed at the upset price of 23,000 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Barony of Craig, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned; as also, the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Higham, and the whole other lands lying east of the barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbryock, the houses on the water side, and the whole salmon fishings in the river, and along the sea shore; which, including the harbour duties, the muffel scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum; to be exposed at the upset price of 12,000 l. Sterling.

In case the estate does not sell in the lots before mentioned, then the whole estate of Rossie and Craig, except the island of Inchbryock, the salmon fishings in the river and in the sea, and the water-side houses, will be exposed in cumulo at the upset price of 33,000l.

Thomas Scott clerk to the signet will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale: and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

LANDS in Forfarshire to be Sold.

THE Lands and Estate of STRATHMARTINE, with the teinds thereof, (which are exhausted by the minister's stipend, as per decreet of augmentation and locality, 18th December 1723) in whole or in parcels, to be particularly described in a subsequent advertisement, all lying on both sides of the water of Dichty, in the parish of Strathmartine, within three miles of the town of Dundee.

This estate is pleasantly situate, extensive, and very improveable; has shell marle within itself, and an inexhaustible fund of marle in the near neighbourhood, at an easy purchase. There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, with offices and gardens fit to accommodate a genteel family. A considerable part of the lands are inclosed with sufficient stone fences; and there are a great deal of thriving planting on the estate, part of it full grown.

These Lands hold feu of the Crown, for payment of 3 s. 8 d. 2-3ds Sterling of feu-duty to the diocese of St Andrews; and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 713 l. 14 s. 4 d. Scots, besides Baldragon, which is separately valued at 80 l. Scots. The gross rent of the estate, as now let, is 24 bolls meal, 19½ bolls bear, and 415 l. 8 s. 9 d. Sterling in money, besides carriages and services, &c. not reckoned; and the nett rent, after all deductions, is near about 400 l. Sterling. The lands are all presently let to substantial tenants, and the rent punctually paid.

The progress of writs, which are complete and clear, with a rental of the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, and Mr David Maxwell of Scotstown, advocate. The said Thomas Rattray or Thomas Davidson writer at the Town-clerk's office, Dundee, will commune with any person inclining to purchase. The grounds, &c. will be shown by James Matthew tenant of the Mains of Strathmartine, or the ground officer, both on the spot; and a plan and measurement of the estate is to be seen in the hands of the said Thomas Davidson.

For the TEETH and GUMS.

JACOB HEMET, Dentist to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia, begs leave to recommend to the Public his ESSENCE of PEARL and PEARL DENTRIFICE, which are greatly superior, not only in efficacy and safety, but also in elegance, to any other thing yet discovered; particularly, they will render the teeth beautifully white without impairing the enamel, preserve them even to old age, fasten such as are loose, keep those which are already decayed from becoming worse, perfectly cure the scurvy, with all other complaints to which the teeth and gums are liable.

They likewise render the breath delicately sweet, and those persons who constantly use them will never be liable to the tooth-ach. In confirmation of the above, Mr Hemet appeals to the Nobility and Gentry in general, most of whom have used this essence and dentrifice for several years.

Sold wholesale and retail by Bayley and Lowe, perfumers in Cockspur street, Charing Cross, London,—and by Husband, Elder and Co. facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh.——Price 2 s. 6 d. each.

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